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Guidelines for Preparing-Camera Ready Manuscript: REiLA Journal of Research and Innovation in Language

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ABSTRACT

This document is an example of what your camera-ready manuscript should look alike. Authors are asked to conform to the directions reported in this document. REiLA is an international journal publishing about language matters that cover a broad spectrum in language research and innovation, aiming to build bridges between linguistics and human needs and to address issues of concern to the transversal topics and 'big issues' for language agendas. This includes an active and on-going discussion of national and international language research and innovation. The Journal welcomes cross-disciplinary approaches within the linguistics and applied linguistics perspectives. REiLA is a triannual publication journal, published every April, August and December every year. The abstract must be concise (250 words or less). The purpose, design and nature of the study are well expressed in the abstract. Participants, data collection tools, data analysis and major findings are summarized in the abstract.

1. Introduction

This document is an example of what your camera-ready manuscript to REiLA Research and Innovation in Language should look like. Authors are asked to conform to the directions reported in this document. Only electric submission via OJS system is accepted. For more information or queries about complying to the submission process, e-mail to reila@unilak.ac.id

1.1 General Instruction

The length of a camera-ready manu-script (excluding abstract, table(s), figure(s), and references) should be between **6000-18000** for research papers and **4000-6000** words for review papers. **Please DO NOT put a page number in each page.**

Write the manuscript in English. Write all text, including section titles and figures, in two-column format where each column is 8.5 cm by 24.5 cm (3.35 in by 9.65 in) and there is a 0.6 cm (0.24 in) space between the two columns. Exceptions to the two-column format include the title at the top of the first page and any full-width figures or tables. Start all pages directly under the top margin. Text should be centered on each page. Paper size should be A4, this roughly means leaving 1.7 cm (0.67 in) margins on left and right sides of each page as well as a 2.5 cm (1 in) margin on the top and bottom of each page.

Furthermore, type single-spaced. Indent when starting a new paragraph. Use standard fonts such as Times New Roman or Computer Modern Roman, 10 points for text, 11 points (bold) subsection headings, 12 points (bold) for section headings, 14 points (bold) for title, 11 points for authors' names, and 9 points for their affiliations.

1.2 What you should write

In the introduction section, start with a brief background of that tells us **why:** 'why did you choose that topic for research and why it is necessary. Then state your **research gaps**. You can also think of the Introduction as the section that points out the gap in knowledge that the rest of the paper will fill, or the section in which you define and claim your territory within the broad area of research. The introduction should specify the objectives of the experiment or

analysis of the study described in the paper. This concluding part of the Introduction should include specific details or the exact question(s) to be answered later in the paper, and most importantly the **research novelty** and possible **contributions/implication** of the paper.

2. Literature Review

This section is where you must review the *current literature* of your research variables—do not give a general theory using only one or two sources, outdated sources, or no source at all. You show your understanding by analyzing and then synthesizing the information to (a) determine what has already been written on a topic, (b) provide an overview of key concepts, (c), identify major relationships or patterns, (d) identify strengths and weaknesses, (e) identify any gaps in the research, (f) identify any conflicting evidence, and (g) provide a solid background to a research paper's investigation.

2.1 The First Page

Center the title across both columns. Use the two-column format only when you begin the abstract.

Title: Place the title at the top of the first page, followed by the authors' names and their affiliations. Long title should be typed on two lines without a blank line intervening. Leave approximately 1 cm (0.39 in) between the title and the body of the first page.

Abstract: Type the abstract at the beginning of the pages, Example above

Text: Begin typing the main body of the text immediately after the abstract, observing the two-column format as shown in this example.

2.2 Sections

Headings: Type and label section and subsection headings in the style shown on these pages. Use numbered sections, in order to facilitate cross references.

References:

- Please use a consistent format of APA 7th edition citation style
- The minimum number of current studies (10 years latest) cited and listed in the REFERENCES should not less than 25 studies taken from journal articles.
- The citation used in the body text should be mention in the references list and vice versa
- The author may use reference manager such as Mendeley, Zootero, Endnote, etc.

Appendixes: Appendixes, if any, directly follow the text and the references (but see above). Letter them in sequence and provide an informative title: **Appendix A Title of Appendix.**

2.3 Footnotes

Put footnotes at the bottom of the page. They may be numbered or referred to by asterisks or other symbols.[1] Footnotes should be separated from the text by a line.[2]

2.4 Graphics

Illustrations: Place figures, charts, and tables in the paper near where they are first discussed, rather than at the end, if possible. Each illustration must have a description of at least one paragraph below them. Extensive illustrations may run across both columns.

Figure 1. The Appropriate Title of the Figure

All illustrations must be followed by a paragraph that explains the author's original analysis/interpretation of the displayed data. If the figure cannot be adjusted to the two-column format, use the **continuous page break** to fit it in a one column. Wrap figures or tables **in line with text**, do not put them in front of or behind the text so as to make it easier for future revisions. We are expecting a high resolution object to be displayed i.e. PNG

Table 1. The Appropriate Title of the Table

No	Name	Information
1	A2	Description
2	2B	Description
3	9S	Description

All illustrations must be followed by a paragraph that explains the author's original analysis/interpretation of the displayed data. The titles of the illustrations should also be capitalized.

[1] This is how a footnote should appear
[2] Note the line separating the footnotes from the text

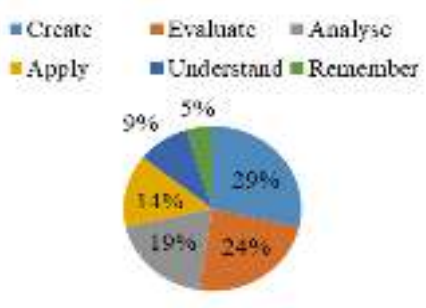

Chart 1. The Appropriate Title of the Chart

All illustrations must be followed by a paragraph that explains the author's original analysis/interpretation of the displayed data. Describe the relevant illustrations with their labels, such as **Chart 1**, rather than using arbitrary 'the chart above' or 'the chart below'. Again, figures/charts/tables cannot be left at the bottom of sections; at least one paragraph must be below them to describe what is illustrated.

3. Method

The methods section of a research paper provides the information by which a study's validity is judged. The method section answers two main questions: 1) How was the data collected or generated? 2) How was it analyzed? The writing should be direct and precise and written in the past tense.

Therefore, the function of this section is to describe all experimental procedures, including controls. The description should be complete enough to enable someone else to repeat your work. If there is more than one part to the experiment, describe the methods and present the results in the same order in each section. Decide what order of presentation will make the most sense to the readers.

If you need to make a list of points, use the a, b, c format:

a. Explain why each procedure was done, i.e., what variable were you measuring and why?

b. Experimental procedures and results are narrated in the past tense (what you did, what you found, etc.) whereas conclusions from your results are given in the present tense.

c. Mathematical equations and statistical tests are considered mathematical methods and should be described in this section, along with the actual experimental work.

d. Use active rather than passive voice when possible.

4. Result

To include excerpts or quotations from literature, make the transcripts in font size 9 and the code or label aligned to the right.

> "Some people don't understand the promises they're making when they make them. But you keep the promise anyway. That's what love is. Love is keeping the promise anyway."
>
> **Excerpt 1, p. 27**

> *"Petit a petit, l'oiseau fait son nid."*
>
> "Little by little, the bird makes its nest."
>
> **Excerpt 2, p. 27**

Do not forget to always provide at least one paragraph below the data displayed where authors provide their analysis/interpretations.

5. Discussion

Authors must connect your results and original analysis with the results or opinions from previous studies which have been published in the last five years. While old references are welcome, 90% of the references must be from 2017-2021 studies. There must be a minimum of 25 citations of studies in the last five years

6. Conclusions

Conclusion focuses the reader on the important results and how they filled the **research gap**, the **research novelty** and its **contributions and implications** to the larger area of study.

5. Acknowledgement

Give your gratitude to those who professionally or financially aided this research paper. Do not include the names of your family members and friends who were only your moral support.

[for example].

This research was supported/partially supported by [Name of Foundation, Grant maker, Donor]. We thank our colleagues from [Name of the supporting institution] who provided insight and expertise that greatly assisted the research, although they may not agree with all of the interpretations/conclusions of this paper.

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